

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Talking Points for 8 April Lunch with Former Senator Huddleston

FROM:

David D. Gries
Director, Office of Congressional Affairs

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7 APR 1986

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7 April 1986
OCA 86-1104

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

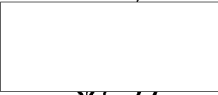
FROM: Director, Office of Congressional Affairs

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1. Walter (Dee) Huddleston (D., KY) served in the United States Senate from 1973 until January 1985, when he was defeated for reelection by Mitch McConnell. He is currently a consultant and lobbyist here in Washington. A biographical summary is attached.

2. Senator Huddleston was a key figure in the SSCI in negotiations with the Carter Administration that culminated in the Intelligence Oversight Act of 1980. Accordingly, it may be interesting to elicit his interpretation of certain aspects of that legislation such as:

- o When the "limited prior notice" provision has been invoked for a covert action operation, who determines when and under what circumstances the full Committee can be briefed?
- o What, if any, criteria exist for determining whether a sensitive collection activity must be reported pursuant to the Oversight Act?
- o Why wasn't the President's constitutional authority to withhold any prior notice to Congress addressed more explicitly in the law?
- o From his perspective today, would Huddleston like to see any changes in the oversight provisions?


David D. Gries

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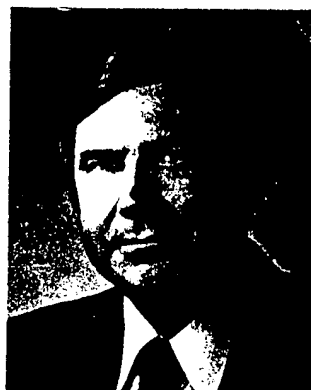
Attachment
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Kentucky - Senior Senator

Walter D. Huddleston (D)

Of Elizabethtown — Elected 1972

Born: April 15, 1926, Cumberland County, Ky.
Education: U. of Ky., B.A. 1949.
Military Career: Army, 1944-46.
Occupation: Broadcasting executive.
Family: Wife, Martha Jean Pearce; two children.
Religion: Methodist.
Political Career: Ky. Senate, 1965-72.
Capitol Office: 262 Dirksen Bldg. 20510; 224-2541.



In Washington: Huddleston is an easygoing mainstream Democrat whose work generally stays close to the concerns of Kentucky. He is not often a legislative innovator; he is most active on the Senate floor defending the appropriations bills written in committee and making sure that no one alters the tobacco support program important to his state.

As senior Democrat on the Agriculture Committee, Huddleston will become chairman of that panel if the Democrats regain control of the Senate. That would not mean much of a change in his style — he has always looked for ways to work with the Republican side no matter which party is in the majority. One of his closest committee allies is GOP Sen. Thad Cochran of Mississippi. In 1983 the two cosponsored a bill to promote U.S. farm exports.

Huddleston is not so close to Republican Jesse Helms, the Agriculture chairman, but they do work together to defend tobacco. Huddleston argues that the tobacco program keeps small families from poverty and finances college educations, while costing the government little.

On food stamps, however, Huddleston has joined Nutrition Subcommittee Chairman Robert Dole in frustrating Helms' efforts to make deep cuts in the program. In 1982 Huddleston sponsored a compromise amendment that tightened existing work requirements for food stamp recipients, but was not nearly as strict as Helms had wanted.

One broad issue Huddleston has spent considerable time on is espionage. As a member of the Intelligence Committee, he worked for years in behalf of a charter to define the scope of American spy operations. But defenders of the intelligence community and its covert operations have frustrated those efforts. In 1980 Huddleston finally gave up the charter idea, settling for legislation requiring the administration to report to Congress on covert intelligence acts.

Huddleston's expertise on covert operations led to his selection as vice-chairman of the Senate committee investigating the government's conduct in the Abscam affair. He pushed to extend the investigation to include other undercover operations not involving members of Congress.

But Kentucky dominates Huddleston's legislative agenda. In addition to tobacco, he has consistently promoted coal, of which his state is the nation's foremost producer. He adds pro-coal floor amendments to numerous bills and works to bring federal subsidies to a synthetic fuel plant in Kentucky.

Kentucky is also home for major distilleries. When the Senate voted in 1979 to require health warning labels on bottles of bourbon and other distilled liquors, Huddleston said it would disrupt voluntary efforts by the industry to advertise the hazards of excessive drinking. Huddleston persuaded House and Senate conferees to substitute a study of the issue for a mandatory labeling provision.

In 1980, in the midst of the flood of Cuban refugees into the United States, Huddleston waged a fight to tighten up the nation's immigration laws. He called them ineffective in limiting the numbers of both illegal and legal immigrants. "We have lost control of immigration to this country," he said. In 1982, when the Senate passed a large-scale immigration bill, Huddleston was unsuccessful with his amendment to include refugees in the annual numerical ceiling on immigration.

At Home: Huddleston's career is bound up in large part with that of his Kentucky Democratic colleague, Wendell Ford, who is his junior in the Senate by two years but was his mentor in state politics.

A small-town radio station executive, Huddleston was the manager of Ford's gubernatorial

Walter D. Huddleston, D-Ky.

torial campaign in 1971. The next year, as state Senate majority leader, Huddleston carried out the new Ford administration's wishes. At the same time, Huddleston was preparing his campaign for the Senate seat being vacated by retiring Republican John Sherman Cooper. Ford offered his personal and factional support.

Huddleston faced only nominal primary opposition, and had a weakened opponent that fell in former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, who was hurt by memories of the unpopular sales tax enacted during his regime. Huddleston hammered on the tax theme, while Nunn tried to link the Democrat to his party's controversial

presidential nominee, George McGovern. Huddleston avoided McGovern, however, refusing to appear with him or to mention his name in public, and he managed to win statewide by 34,000 votes while Nixon was sweeping Kentucky.

Six years of attention to Kentucky concerns made Huddleston so strong by 1978 that Republicans had difficulty finding a reputable candidate to oppose him. They finally came up with an obscure state legislator, Louie Guenther, who tried to make an issue out of Huddleston's support for the Panama Canal transfer treaties. Huddleston was an easy winner.

Committees

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry (Ranking)
Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices; Agricultural Research and General Legislation; Foreign Agricultural Policy.

Appropriations (9th of 14 Democrats)
HUD-Independent Agencies (ranking); Defense; Energy and Water Development; Interior and Related Agencies.

Select Intelligence (2nd of 7 Democrats)
Collection and Foreign Operations (vice chairman); Legislation and the Rights of Americans.

Small Business (2nd of 9 Democrats)
Export Promotion and Market Development; Government Regulation and Paperwork.

Elections**1978 General**

Walter D. Huddleston (D)	290,730	(61%)
Louie Guenther (R)	175,766	(37%)

1978 Primary

Walter D. Huddleston (D)	89,333	(76%)
Jack Watson (D)	13,177	(11%)
William Taylor (D)	8,710	(7%)
George Tolhurst (D)	6,921	(6%)

Previous Winning Percentage: 1972 (51%)

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1978			
Huddleston (D)	\$395,557	\$152,664 (39%)	\$456,432
Guenther (R)	\$77,012	\$2,750 (4%)	\$76,445

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1982	48	50	64	28	72	24
1981	54	44	76	19	52	40
1980	76	15	74	13	42	43
1979	68	17	67	17	49	37
1978	68	17	63	21	47	37
1977	75	16	57	29†	52	34†
1976	40	57	73	16	32	56
1975	53	34	66	22	43	43
1974 (Ford)	46	49				
1974	34	57	60	27	43	49
1973	30	58	74	10	25	60

S = Support O = Opposition

† Not eligible for all recorded votes.

Key Votes

Allow vote on anti-busing bill (1981)	Y
Disapprove sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia (1981)	N
Index income taxes (1981)	N
Cut off B-1 bomber funds (1981)	N
Subsidize home mortgage rates (1982)	Y
Retain tobacco price supports (1982)	Y
Amend Constitution to require balanced budget (1982)	Y
Delete \$1.2 billion for public works jobs (1982)	N
Increase gas tax by 5 cents per gallon (1982)	Y

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACA	AFL-CIO	CCUS-1	CCUS-2
1982	50	47	78	67	
1981	65	33	68	61	
1980	44	26	61	46	
1979	37	26	62	22	43
1978	30	27	67	50	
1977	45	19	80	28	
1976	55	23	84	11	
1975	50	17	60	25	
1974	52	26	70	10	
1973	55	15	82	22	